

So back to the good news. The good news is there is more attention to it. I say hurrah to the President for the last two State of the Union speeches, saying let us put Social Security first and so the Republican leadership, the Democrats, all of us in Congress have said, good idea, let us put Social Security first but we have not done it yet. We have not come up with the kind of proposals that are going to keep Social Security solvent.

Next Wednesday at 11 a.m. in room 210, Mr. Speaker, I will be announcing my Social Security bill that does just that. It keeps Social Security solvent into the future. It is not easy. To pretend that somehow the Social Security trust fund and the promise that government has made that it will somehow pay that trust fund money back is going to save Social Security is not true. It is not right. It will not work. Somehow, we have got to increase benefits for widows and widowers that are asked to substantially reduce their money coming in from Social Security as they try to survive. I think we are challenged with a situation that Congress does not usually react and do something unless the people of this country demand that something be done. That has not happened yet. There needs to be better information. There needs to be more understanding that at risk are future generations and current retirees if we do not step up to the plate and solve Social Security now.

MARKING 100TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF H. HORWITZ CO., CHICAGO'S OLDEST FAMILY-OWNED JEWELER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Chicago's finest and most longstanding family-owned businesses, the H. Horwitz Company, jewelers since 1899. 1999 marks the 100th year anniversary of H. Horwitz Company, Chicago's oldest family-owned jeweler. Founder Hyman Horwitz emigrated to the United States from Russia in 1895, equipped with a jeweler's training and desire to start his own business. At first, his one-room loop shop handled only jewelry repairs. But it soon blossomed into a thriving boutique that in addition to gems, provided gainful employment for a passel of Horwitz's Russian Jewish brothers and sisters. Scooping Service Merchandise by decades, he sold his diamonds alongside luggage, radios and cameras from the 1930s through the 1960s through his jewels values catalog. Horwitz and his son Donald, who ran the shop until 1998, experimented from the start with cutting edge jewelry designs. Theirs was one of the first companies to produce the pearl mystery clasp, a setting in which a necklace or bracelet clasp is drilled into two pearls, allowing them to screw

together. The all around channel setting, now a common setting for diamond rings, was another pioneering step forward in jewelry design for the company.

This spirit of innovation also characterized Hyman Horwitz's humanitarian interest. In addition to supporting several Chicago charitable organizations, such as the Shrine Foundation and Chicago's Scholarship Fund, Horwitz created a custom braille watch to give to the blind of Chicago. This watch was made to size with the bracelet band and engraved with the name on the back. Of the luminaries who have shopped at H. Horwitz, least surprising is the one famous for his diamond fetish, Liberace. Other patrons have included former Illinois Governor Otto Kerner, Henry Youngman, Archbishop Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Chicago's Goldblatt family and insurance magnate and philanthropist W. Clement Stone.

Now run by Donald's wife Phyllis and son Craig, H. Horwitz and Company continues to offer fine jewelry at a discount. The company also imports all of its diamonds and precious gems directly from diamond cutters.

Mr. Speaker, 100 years is a long time, especially is it a long time to own and operate a business in one of the Nation's finest cities, Chicago, the windy city, city of the big shoulders, the city of neighborhoods. Yes, Chicago, the home of Horwitz jewelers. Yes, Ms. Phyllis Horwitz, we salute you and your family for an outstanding century of providing services to Chicagoans and all of those who have come to know of your service, professionalism and contributions to humanity. We say congratulations. We wish you well as you continue down the road to success. You are makers of history and we are pleased that you are a part of our community and that you prepare and distribute some of the finest jewelry in the world.

"CUBA PROGRAM," TORTURING OF AMERICAN POWs BY CUBAN AGENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Geneva Convention prohibits violence to life and person, in particular murders of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment. That is an exact quote.

However, all of those barbaric acts are exactly what took place in a prison camp in North Vietnam known as the Zoo, seen here in a declassified photo. North Vietnamese POW prison called the Zoo, site of tortures of American POWs by Castro agent. During this period of August 1967 to August 1968, 19 of our courageous servicemen were physically and psychologically tortured by

Cuban agents working under orders from Hanoi and Havana.

Assessed to be a psychological experiment to test interrogation methods, the Cuba Program, as the torture project was labeled by our Defense Department and intelligence agencies, was aimed at obtaining absolute compliance and submission to captor demands. It was aimed at converting or turning the POWs and to be used as propaganda by the international Communist effort. It was inhumane. It was incessant. It was barbaric.

Air Force Major James Kasler, who is pictured here in one of the posters, 19 of the U.S. POWs in the Cuban program, Major Kasler said that during one period in June 1968 he was tortured incessantly by a man known as Fernando Vecino Alegret who had been identified as Fidel, the Cuban agent in charge of this exercise in brutality. In a Time magazine report entitled "At Last the Story Can Be Told," after one beating, Kasler's buttocks, lower back and legs hung in shreds. The skin had been entirely whipped away and the area was a bluish, purplish, greenish mass of bloody raw meat. The person he has identified as the possible torturer is this man who is the current Minister of Education in Cuba. He could be one of the agents identified by our POWs as Fidel.

Colonel Jack Bomar, another victim of the Cuba Program, pictured here, has described the beating of a fellow prisoner and Readers Digest printed this eyewitness account for an article they wrote on POWs. It says, The sight of the prisoner stunned Bomar. He stood transfixed trying to make himself believe that human beings could batter one another. The man could barely walk. He was bleeding everywhere. His body was ripped and torn. Fidel, Fernando Vecino Alegret perhaps, smashed a fist into the man's face, driving him against the wall. Then he was brought to the center of the room and made to go down on his knees. Screaming in rage, Fidel took a length of rubber hose from a guard and lashed it as hard as he could into the man's face. The prisoner did not react. He did not cry out or even blink an eye. Again and again a dozen times Fidel smashed the man's face with the hose. He was never released.

This man who stood firm in the face of such brutality, who would not surrender himself to the wishes of his torturer was Air Force pilot Earl Cobeil. Earl Cobeil died in captivity, and he is pictured here. As a result of being tortured by a Castro agent, Earl passed away.

These accounts are but a microcosm of the terrible acts committed against American POWs in Vietnam by Castro agents, acts which are in direct violation of the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war. To violate the provisions enshrined in this document run against the grain of civilized society and undermine the integrity of the international community as a whole. Humanity is one. When one suffers, we all